

The Weekly Louisianaian.

TERMS—\$2 00 PER ANNUM. |

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

[SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS.]

THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 10.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MAR. 6, 1880.

NUMBER 10.

PIPER-HEIDSIECK
CHAMPAGNE,
100 baskets of this celebrated brand of
Champagne landing ex steamer Hano-
ver, from Havre, and for sale by
J. B. SOLARI & SONS,
27 and 29 Royal Sts.

AGENTS WANTED to introduce into
every county in the South the Hemo-
rroid Balm. The best way to sell that has ever
been published. Splendid premium to
every subscriber. For circulars and terms ap-
ply at once to "The Henry Hall Publishing
Co." 44, 45 and 46 St. Louis street, New-
York, Ct.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE—NEW
ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO
RAILROAD LINES.
DOUBLE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS.
On and after Sept. 22, 1879, Trains will
depart and arrive as follows, from Cal-
ifornia street depot:
DEPART.
Express No. 1..... 2:30 p. m.
Mixed No. 3..... 7:15 a. m.
ARRIVE.
Express No. 2..... 8:30 a. m.
Mixed No. 4..... 7:30 p. m.
No. 1 and 2 run daily, 3 and 4 daily, ex-
cept Sunday.

Pullman Palace Sleepers through with-
out change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Chi-
cago, and for St. Louis a Sleeper is at-
tached at Milan, Tenn, enabling passen-
gers to go through without leaving the
train. Only one change to New York and
Eastern cities.

Accommodation trains between New
Orleans and Mobile City:
Leave New Orleans at 3:30 p. m. Satur-
day, and 7 a. m. Sunday.
Arrive at New Orleans at 9:20 a. m.
Sunday, and 10 p. m. Monday.
This is the only line running double
daily through trains to and from all
points North and East.

Improved sleeping and reclining chair
cars to Vicksburg daily, without change.
Tickets for sale and information given
at 22 Camp street, corner Common

REDUCED RATES.
On and after THURSDAY, April 10,
this line will make the following rates to
suit the times:
To Boston..... \$27 00
To New York..... 36 00
To Philadelphia..... 35 00
To Baltimore..... 34 00
To Washington..... 34 10
To Albany..... 35 00
To Buffalo..... 32 00
To Pittsburgh..... 31 10
To Cleveland..... 30 00
Travel by this old and favorite route,
which gives you low rates and the quick-
est time to New York and all Northern
and Eastern cities.

A. D. SHELDON Agent.
F. CHANDLER General Manager.

100 A MONTH GUARANTEED.
\$12 a day at home by the indu-
stries. Capital not required; we will start
you. Men, women, and children make
money faster at work for us than at anything
else. The work is light and pleasant, and
such as any one can go right at. Those who
are not sure who this notice will send us
their addresses at once and see for them-
selves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now
is the time. Those already at work are lay-
ing up large sums of money. Address:
TRUE & CO., 410 Main, Boston, Mass.
6-21

L. A. GOBRIGHT,
Solicitor of Claims.
I am prepared to attend to Pension and
Bounty cases of Colored Soldiers, and all
other business pertaining to them, or to
any parties who may wish to employ me.
Address:
L. A. GOBRIGHT, Washington, D. C.
Borders to Mr. Pinchback, Gen. Ander-
son, Ex-Governor Wells and U. S. Attorney
dec28 79.

LITERARY NOTICE.—The "Earl of May-
field" has had a remarkable success. Its
publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of
Philadelphia, have already issued the fourth
edition. The leading papers speak of it in
terms of the highest praise, and it has all
the appreciation that the most sanguine ex-
pectations of the author could have antici-
pated. It is a decidedly popular romance.
For sale by all bookellers.

J. B. SOLARI and SONS.
10 CASES OF 12 JARS
NEW FRENCH PRUNES.
5 cases of 50 cartons French PRUNES
5 " 2-25
20 " Benedictine CORDIAL
5 " Maraschino
5 " Cocoa
100 basket LAURENCE ANISNETTE.
100 " Marie Brizard
25 cases superior BURGUNDY WINE
200 " Bordeaux
10 " Brandy Cherries.
10 " new fruits in juice.
10 " boneless Sardines in oil.
3 " boneless Mackerels in oil.
50 " White Wine Vinegar.
25 cases and bbls. White Wine Vinegar
Landing and for sale by
J. B. SOLARI & SONS,
27 and 29 Royal and 75 Camp street.

CHEAP MUSIC.
PETERS' HOUSEHOLD MELODIES.
Nos. 1 to 12. A collection of songs
by Hays, Denks, etc. Price, 50 cents
per Number, or 12 for \$4.
PETERS' PARLOR MUSIC, Nos. 1 to 12.
A Collection of Easy Dance Music.
Price, 50 cts. per Number, or 12 Nos.
for \$4.
LA CREME DE LA CREME, Nos. 1 to
24. A Collection of difficult Piano
Music. Price, 50 cents per Number
or 12 Nos. for \$4.

SEND 50 CENTS FOR A SAMPLE COPY OF
EITHER OF THE ABOVE, AND IF YOU ARE NOT
SATISFIED WITH YOUR SAMPLE, WE WILL
REFUND YOUR MONEY.
Address,
J. L. PETERS,
843 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FIRST CLASS BOARD, by the Day.
1 Week or Month, 1512 L street N. W.,
Washington, D. C. Mrs. S. D. BRYAN,
Proprietress.
11-29

T. B. STAMPS,
COTTON
—AND—
SUGAR FACTOR
—AND—
GENEAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

Office:
24 Union street.
NEW ORLEANS,
Consignments solicited of
COTTON,
RICE,
SUGAR,
MOLASSES,
—AND—
Country Produce Generally.

Account sales promptly rendered and
satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal advances
made on consignments, and purchases
made in this market at lowest rates for
account my friends.

SHIRTS
The stock of Summer Underwear in
Shirts, an elegant assortment of
New Neckwear.
Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Undershirts
40c; Drawers 50c; Collars 25c; Socks
10c; Suspenders 15c; all sold at low
prices.
B. T. WALKER,
15 St. Charles street.

SHIRTS
The stock of Summer Underwear in
Shirts, an elegant assortment of
New Neckwear.
Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Undershirts
40c; Drawers 50c; Collars 25c; Socks
10c; Suspenders 15c; all sold at low
prices.
B. T. WALKER,
15 St. Charles street.

SHIRTS
The stock of Summer Underwear in
Shirts, an elegant assortment of
New Neckwear.
Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Undershirts
40c; Drawers 50c; Collars 25c; Socks
10c; Suspenders 15c; all sold at low
prices.
B. T. WALKER,
15 St. Charles street.

SHIRTS
The stock of Summer Underwear in
Shirts, an elegant assortment of
New Neckwear.
Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Undershirts
40c; Drawers 50c; Collars 25c; Socks
10c; Suspenders 15c; all sold at low
prices.
B. T. WALKER,
15 St. Charles street.

SHIRTS
The stock of Summer Underwear in
Shirts, an elegant assortment of
New Neckwear.
Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Undershirts
40c; Drawers 50c; Collars 25c; Socks
10c; Suspenders 15c; all sold at low
prices.
B. T. WALKER,
15 St. Charles street.

SHIRTS
The stock of Summer Underwear in
Shirts, an elegant assortment of
New Neckwear.
Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Undershirts
40c; Drawers 50c; Collars 25c; Socks
10c; Suspenders 15c; all sold at low
prices.
B. T. WALKER,
15 St. Charles street.

SHIRTS
The stock of Summer Underwear in
Shirts, an elegant assortment of
New Neckwear.
Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Undershirts
40c; Drawers 50c; Collars 25c; Socks
10c; Suspenders 15c; all sold at low
prices.
B. T. WALKER,
15 St. Charles street.

SHIRTS
The stock of Summer Underwear in
Shirts, an elegant assortment of
New Neckwear.
Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Undershirts
40c; Drawers 50c; Collars 25c; Socks
10c; Suspenders 15c; all sold at low
prices.
B. T. WALKER,
15 St. Charles street.

SHIRTS
The stock of Summer Underwear in
Shirts, an elegant assortment of
New Neckwear.
Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Undershirts
40c; Drawers 50c; Collars 25c; Socks
10c; Suspenders 15c; all sold at low
prices.
B. T. WALKER,
15 St. Charles street.

SHIRTS
The stock of Summer Underwear in
Shirts, an elegant assortment of
New Neckwear.
Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Undershirts
40c; Drawers 50c; Collars 25c; Socks
10c; Suspenders 15c; all sold at low
prices.
B. T. WALKER,
15 St. Charles street.

SHIRTS
The stock of Summer Underwear in
Shirts, an elegant assortment of
New Neckwear.
Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Undershirts
40c; Drawers 50c; Collars 25c; Socks
10c; Suspenders 15c; all sold at low
prices.
B. T. WALKER,
15 St. Charles street.

SHIRTS
The stock of Summer Underwear in
Shirts, an elegant assortment of
New Neckwear.
Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Undershirts
40c; Drawers 50c; Collars 25c; Socks
10c; Suspenders 15c; all sold at low
prices.
B. T. WALKER,
15 St. Charles street.

SHIRTS
The stock of Summer Underwear in
Shirts, an elegant assortment of
New Neckwear.
Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Undershirts
40c; Drawers 50c; Collars 25c; Socks
10c; Suspenders 15c; all sold at low
prices.
B. T. WALKER,
15 St. Charles street.

SHIRTS
The stock of Summer Underwear in
Shirts, an elegant assortment of
New Neckwear.
Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Undershirts
40c; Drawers 50c; Collars 25c; Socks
10c; Suspenders 15c; all sold at low
prices.
B. T. WALKER,
15 St. Charles street.

SHIRTS
The stock of Summer Underwear in
Shirts, an elegant assortment of
New Neckwear.
Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Undershirts
40c; Drawers 50c; Collars 25c; Socks
10c; Suspenders 15c; all sold at low
prices.
B. T. WALKER,
15 St. Charles street.

SHIRTS
The stock of Summer Underwear in
Shirts, an elegant assortment of
New Neckwear.
Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Undershirts
40c; Drawers 50c; Collars 25c; Socks
10c; Suspenders 15c; all sold at low
prices.
B. T. WALKER,
15 St. Charles street.

SHIRTS
The stock of Summer Underwear in
Shirts, an elegant assortment of
New Neckwear.
Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Undershirts
40c; Drawers 50c; Collars 25c; Socks
10c; Suspenders 15c; all sold at low
prices.
B. T. WALKER,
15 St. Charles street.

SHIRTS
The stock of Summer Underwear in
Shirts, an elegant assortment of
New Neckwear.
Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Undershirts
40c; Drawers 50c; Collars 25c; Socks
10c; Suspenders 15c; all sold at low
prices.
B. T. WALKER,
15 St. Charles street.

SHIRTS
The stock of Summer Underwear in
Shirts, an elegant assortment of
New Neckwear.
Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Undershirts
40c; Drawers 50c; Collars 25c; Socks
10c; Suspenders 15c; all sold at low
prices.
B. T. WALKER,
15 St. Charles street.

**A Man Who Needs No De-
fense.**
In every Presidential campaign
there are Republicans who are an-
xious and agitated as to the vulner-
ability of the Republican candidate.
They want a man against whom
the Democrats can say nothing, a
man whose record will answer every
assault, or a man who has no
record to assail. They fear, above
all things, the reckless attacks of
Democratic papers, and tremble
at the thought of defending
a candidate against the venom
and slander of a five months' cam-
paign.

On its own confession, it was
this fear that caused the Chicago
Tribune to weaken in the support
of Mr. Blaine in 1876. At first it
conceded that he had such a hold
on the affections of the people that
he would be a strong candidate.
Then the Democrats and certain
Republicans opened upon him their
campaign of misrepresentation and
slander and the Tribune became so
troubled at the thought of defend-
ing him for five months that it not
only ceased to support him, but
went over to the enemy, and be-
came one of the most vigorous and
vicious throwers of mud and how-
ers of scandal. It so feared that
Mr. Blaine was vulnerable that it
went to the extreme of cruelty in
an attempt to destroy not only his
political reputation but his personal
character. It conceded that he
was able, audacious, magnetic, and
popular; but then he was vulnera-
ble. The Tribune could not defend
such a man, and therefore it struck
him down, and looked about for a
man who could not be effectively
assailed.

The Inter-Ocean did not share
this anxiety as to the vulnerability
of Mr. Blaine, or any other leading
Republican of good record in 1876,
and has never been thrown into a
panic by the assaults of Democrats
or Republicans. It is the trade of
Democratic politicians to make war
on Republican reputations, and the
Inter-Ocean has never been their ally
in the work of mud-throwing.
We defended Mr. Blaine four years
ago, defended against this same
Tribune only a few months ago,
and are prepared to defend him
against Democratic assaults at all
times.

We sympathize with any Repub-
lican, however weak-kneed he may
be, who is in a distressed frame of
mind. We are instinctively im-
pelled to reach out a helping hand
to all such, and if we cannot brace
them up, so as to make them good
fighters in the cause, endeavor to
speak such words as will encour-
age them to keep near enough to
the fighting column to drop in
their votes at the appointed time.
It is in this spirit that we come to
the assistance of the near-sighted
gentleman now looking diligently
for a candidate who will be able to
spike the Democratic guns, as it
were.

We have found the man. Of
him the Democratic leaders have
said the kindest things. They have
borne free testimony to his general
worthiness, to his honorable char-
acter, his purity of purpose, his
great experience, and his eminent
services. They have not hesitated
to put themselves on record giving
him rank as the most distinguished
living American, and a thoroughly
representative one. Democrats of
all schools, Bourbons and Liberals,
ex-Confederates and moss backs,
have been constrained to concede
his eminent ability and his wise
spirit of statesmanship. All classes
have referred to his tolerance, his
conservatism, his personal purity,
and his patriotism. All the Demo-
cratic leaders have canvassed his
record and deduced therefrom evi-
dence that does not detract from

the high character they have freely
given him.
Some of these leaders, who, like
Charles O'Connor, had done the man
of whom we are speaking injustice,
went to him to acknowledge their
mistake, and to ask pardon for the
words spoken in the spirit of par-
tisan bitterness. Other eminent
Democratic leaders like the Hon.
Horatio Seymour, who met him in
Europe, returned to bear evidence
to his ability and good sense, and
to admit that they had misjudged
him in the heat of partisan con-
flict, and to confess their regret
that they had not made his ac-
quaintance at an earlier date.

Of course Seymour and O'Connor
represent different wings of the
Democracy, and neither of them
may be classed as a Tilden Demo-
crat. But of the same man that
eminent supporter and friend of
Tilden, Governor Robinson, said:
"I believe the hopes of the peo-
ple are resting upon Gen. Grant.
He has displayed the qualities
which give all men the confidence.
Victory has attended him wherever
he has gone. In my judgment, we
should let him who has won the
honors wear them, and should en-
trust power to one who has shown
that he knows so well how to wield
it."

Coming to the War Democrats,
or Democrats who were soldiers,
we find Colonel Vilas, of Wiscon-
sin, saying:
"Spare, in pity, the poor brain
which cannot see in this career
more than a dogged pertinacity! Out
upon the unjust prejudice
which will consciously disparage
the true deed of genius! Leave
it where his intrepid silence leaves
it! Leave it to history! Leave it
to the world!"

His is indeed the noblest grand-
deur of manhood, who can rise
from the grasp of overtopping
power above the ambition of self,
to exalt the condition of humanity,
denying the spoils of the brief time
to the lasting guardian of immortal
honor. The judgment of immedi-
ate contemporaries has been apt to
rise too high or fall too low. But
let not detraction or calumny mis-
lead. They have ever been the
temporal accompaniments of hu-
man greatness. That glory cannot
rise beyond the clouds which passes
not through the clouds. We may
confidently accept the judgment of
the world. It has been unmis-
takeably delivered. Partaking of
the labors, the perils, the triumphs,
which were the beginnings of his
glory, we join now, with exultation,
in the welcoming honors by which
his grateful countrymen tell their
foreknowledge of the immortality
of his renown.

Long and many be the years,
illustrious leader, before your hour
of departure comes! Green and
vigorous be your age, undecayed
every faculty of mind and sense, in
full fruition of the well-earned joys
of life; happy in the welfare of
your native land, the love of your
countrymen, the admiration of the
world."

Others of this class have been
quite as enthusiastic in praise, and
would be as quick to resent an un-
fair or slanderous attack on such a
man; but we must let Colonel Vilas
speak for the class. Among the
ex-Confederates likely to have in-
fluence in a Presidential canvass
are men like Alexander H. Ste-
phens. Of Gen. Grant Mr. Ste-
phens said:
"If I could be in Chicago on the
occasion of Gen. Grant's reception
there, I would certainly pay my re-
spects to him in person, and evince
my kind regards by tendering him,
with thousands of others, irrespec-
tive of party, hearty congratulation
on his safe return from his exten-
sive travels, and for the high honors
he received wherever he went on

his tour around the world. His
generous, magnanimous, and patri-
otic sentiments, expressed to the
ex-Confederates at San Francisco,
met a warm response from the
breast of millions in this country
without regard to sections or those
political differences of opinion
which led to the late lamentable
conflict in arms."

Under the circumstances it is de-
sirable, of course, to nominate a
man who would command respect
in Indiana. In regard to General
Grant, Governor Williams, of that
State, volunteered the following:
"I join you in hearty congratula-
tions to Gen. Grant upon his re-
turn to Illinois from our eastern
seaboard, by going east and around
the world. The many honors be-
stowed upon him as a distinguish-
ed representative of our people, in-
crease our pride as American citi-
zens, and our respect for one who
has been thus favored by other na-
tions."

As the Democrats will make a
strong fight in Chicago, our
friends, now seeking shelter
under the wings of the Tribune,
which, like a fussy old hen, is cack-
ling over an egg it hasn't laid,
would desire a candidate of whom
the Democratic stumpers can say
little to give them uneasiness or
pain. There is a man now living
to whom, and of whom, Carter
Harrison, ex-Congressman and
Mayor, and Democratic stumpers at
large, has said:
"Sir, in the name of Chicago
and its people, I prophesy that
when time shall have grown old;
when the page of history shall have
become dim, by the side of the
great quartet who have gone before
you, your name, your status will be
placed, and by the side of Wash-
ington, of Jefferson, of Jackson,
and of the immortal Lincoln will
live the name of Grant. Sir, again
allow me to tender to you a hearty
welcome to the homes, to the fire-
sides, and to the hearts of all the
people of Chicago, regardless of
creed or of party."

In every city throughout the
land, in every newspaper of respect-
ability and influence, have words
and sentiments similar to those
above quoted been uttered and pub-
lished. Democratic testimony to
Gen. Grant's eminence, ability, and
purity would fill volumes. It has
been freely given in every section
of the country, and it is not the
kind of literature that Republicans
need be afraid of.

Gen. Grant has a record of which
all Americans are proud. In addi-
tion to this he has drawn the fire
of professional slanderers in two
campaigns. These stand now with
empty guns and with no ammuni-
tion at hand. If Grant is nomi-
nated the Republicans will have as
leader a man who has never been
defeated, one who is a good repre-
sentative of the principles of the
party, and who has proved his loy-
alty to those principles, and one
against whom scarcely an effective
shot can be fired from the Demo-
cratic camp. The guns which have
not been spiked are those turned
on the Republican party, as a party,
and not on Grant. We com-
mend these facts to the prayerful
attention of our Republican friends,
who want a candidate whose record
they will not be called upon to de-
fend.—Inter-Ocean.

Since the time when Romulus
went into the business of laying
out cities, no such bungling and
distorted job was ever seen as the
manner in which Hot Springs has
been laid off. The predominant
idea of the commissioners seems to
have been expended in making
beautiful, swiveling curves, abrupt
angles, magnificent bends and un-
heard of projections. They ought
to be proud of their work! It will
be a lasting monument of imbecil-
ity, jobbery and rascality.—Hot
Springs Sentinel.

Terrebonne,
March 1, 1880.
Gov. P. B. S. Pinchback, Editor
Louisianaian:

DEAR SIR—I see with great pleas-
ure that you have again taken
charge of the LOUISIANAIAN. The
Republican party, more especially
the colored people out here, are for
Grant as President and Judge
Taylor Beattie for Congress in the
third district. But it is impossible
for a Republican to express his
views through the Observer or the
Ledger, because I suppose they are
for Sherman and Hebert for Presi-
dent and Congress. The Republi-
cans of the third district do not be-
lieve, and rightfully too, that Mr.
Hebert is the proper representative,
because he belongs to the Custom-
house crowd, which has been
known since the organization of the
Republican party to have broken
the party up, either by trading it
off or making the canvass so ridicu-
lous, as it was in the last campaign,
a palpable farce. Then the third
district is largely Republican and
can be carried, but the man must
be one in whom the Republicans
will repose confidence, and is well
known, and the only man that can
do that to-day is Judge Taylor
Beattie. He will not only poll the
full Republican vote, but will poll
a large Conservative vote, on ac-
count of his known ability and of
his well expressed opinion regard-
ing our sugar tariff, which is so im-
portant to the interest of Louisi-
ana; but the Customhouse crowd,
as usual, must control so as to stay
in the Granite Building, and with
them it is rule or ruin. But the
Republicans in the country parishes
will not stand it, and unless the
district convention is manipulated
by money and fraud (so usually
done by the Customhouse and Sher-
man) Judge Beattie will get the
unanimous nomination, and the
Chicago delegation will be solid
for Grant. If by money Hebert is
nominated, the district is irrevoca-
bly lost to the Republicans—the
only one which we stand any chance
of carrying in the State. It is now
what it was in the time of Pack-
ard, when he must be the leader of
the people and proved to be what
you said then, a complete failure
and a ruination to the party. To-
day, what you said, is remembered
by thinking Republicans. So it
must be. But there is a different
humor among the people and they
are fully determined to either stay
home or have their choice, and that
is Grant and Beattie. Many com-
munications are sent to the Observer
for publication, but the impression
is now, that it is muzzled, and has
to do Sherman's work or get out of
the Granite Building, and it is of-
fice or death with all such papers.
And if I am not mistaken, Sher-
man's agents will soon be out in
our country parishes preparing for
Herbert and Sherman, but the
hard-working Republicans will
stand firm, and will not be pur-
chased as easily as it is thought.
The people must talk and be heard,
and the Customhouse officials must
attend to the duties of their offices
now, pack the building with more
Democrats to the detriment of Re-
publicanism, and play Sherman's
and Hebert's fiddles to mislead
and betray the confidence of Re-
publicans in Louisiana. But their
time is near to an end, and the
real leaders of the party will be
put in power by the people, not-
withstanding their offices and
money.
O. CHOSKIN.

The Claiborne Guardian says "a
careful estimate of the increased
value of Southern cotton, tobacco,
and sugar crops this year over last,
places it at not less than \$50,000,
600. The increase comes from a
larger yield as well as higher prices."

SENATOR BRUCE made a neat and
appropriate speech in the Senate
a few days since when that body had
under consideration the House bill
for the relief of colored emigrants.
He said:
It is not my purpose to discuss
this question. I have studiously
avoided giving expression to any
views on this floor touching the
movement of colored people from
the South, and I have hoped no oc-
casion would arise for me to en-
gage in that discussion. I shall
not do so.

It seems to me that the only
question involved now is whether
or not we will relieve suffering hu-
manity, whether we will allow these
people who are in Kansas—whether
they have left their homes for cause
or without cause, wisely or unwise-
ly, is a matter of no importance, so
far as this question is concerned—
to die by hundreds, rather than
permit a charity which the English
people have sent here to pass
through the customhouse free of
duty. That is all. Money is being
collected in this country by thou-
sands of dollars to be sent across
the seas to relieve the suffering peo-
ple of Ireland. It is right—
Mr. Ferry—Hundreds of thou-
sands.

Mr. Bruce—Yes, hundreds of
thousands. I am glad to say I
have been one of the persons who
have contributed. Nobody up to
this moment I believe has objected
to this money being sent; and, if I
mistake not, two or three days ago,
a joint resolution was introduced,
and on the next day reported and
passed without a dissenting vote,
authorizing the Secretary of the
Navy to fit up a ship and use that
ship in carrying provisions and
clothing to those suffering people.

Now, I do not believe that the
Senator from Indiana, (Mr. Voor-
hees) desires to be understood as
opposing a movement simply to re-
lieve these suffering people. It is
not now a question of how they
came there or why they went there;
it is not a question whether they
ought to have gone there or not;
but they are there and they are in
distress, and it seems to me that
the honorable Senator from Indi-
ana, (Mr. Voorhees) whom I know
well and favorably, does not intend
to antagonize this bill because he
may not believe, as many of us may
not believe, that these people should
have originally gone to that State.

In the name of the hundreds of
colored people now starving in
Kansas, I appeal to the Senate to
pass the pending measure, that they
may receive the immediate benefits
of this charity.

CONKLING'S POSITION.—A contri-
butor, writing to the editor of the
Inter-Ocean from Washington, Feb-
ruary 21, 1880, credits Senator
Conkling with having recently re-
marked to a friendly listener: "If
I wished to be President I should
consider it a crime against my
country for me or any other man to
allow his name to go before the
convention to hinder the nomi-
nation of Grant. Grant is the only
man the Republican party can be-
lieve to elect, and he is the only
man that is sure to take his seat if
elected. The Democrats do not in-
tend that we shall send our Presi-
dent, if we elect him. This is the
last time we elect a President un-
der the present census. Let the
Democrats be in power when the
new census goes into effect and un-
der their manipulations they will
hold it for at least a decade." This
is said to have been spoken very
deliberately and with an appear-
ance of serious conviction that left
no doubt in the listener's mind
where Conkling stood.

SENATOR BRUCE made a neat and
appropriate speech in the Senate
a few days since when that body had
under consideration the House bill
for the relief of colored emigrants.
He said:
It is not my purpose to discuss
this question. I have studiously
avoided giving expression to any
views on this floor touching the
movement of colored people from
the South, and I have hoped no oc-
casion would arise for me to en-
gage in that discussion. I shall
not do so.

It seems to me that the only
question involved now is whether
or not we will relieve suffering hu-
manity, whether we will allow these
people who are in Kansas—whether
they have left their homes for cause
or without cause, wisely or unwise-
ly, is a matter of no importance, so
far as this question is concerned—
to die by hundreds, rather than
permit a charity which the English
people have sent here to pass
through the customhouse free of
duty. That is all. Money is being
collected in this country by thou-
sands of dollars to be sent across
the seas to relieve the suffering peo-
ple of Ireland. It is right—
Mr. Ferry—Hundreds of thou-
sands.

Mr. Bruce—Yes, hundreds of
thousands. I am glad to say I
have been one of the persons who
have contributed. Nobody up to
this moment I believe has objected
to this money being sent; and, if I
mistake not, two or three days ago,
a joint resolution was introduced,
and on the next day reported and
passed without a dissenting vote,
authorizing the Secretary of the
Navy to fit up a ship and use that
ship in carrying provisions and
clothing to those suffering people.

Now, I do not believe that the
Senator from Indiana, (Mr. Voor-
hees) desires to be understood as
opposing a movement simply to re-
lieve these suffering people. It is
not now a question of how they
came there or why they went there;
it is not a question whether they
ought to have gone there or not;
but they are there and they are in
distress, and it seems to me that
the honorable Senator from Indi-
ana, (Mr. Voorhees) whom I know
well and favorably, does not intend
to antagonize this bill because he
may not believe, as many of us may
not believe, that these people should
have originally gone to that State.

In the name of the hundreds of
colored people now starving in
Kansas, I appeal to the Senate to
pass the pending measure, that they
may receive the immediate benefits
of this charity.

CONKLING'S POSITION.—A contri-
butor, writing to the editor of the
Inter-Ocean from Washington, Feb-
ruary 21, 1880, credits Senator
Conkling with having recently re-
marked to a friendly listener: "If
I wished to be President I should
consider it a crime against my
country for me or any other man to
allow his name to go before the
convention to hinder the nomi-
nation of Grant. Grant is the only
man the Republican party can be-
lieve to elect, and he is the only
man that is sure to take his seat if
elected. The Democrats do not in-
tend that we shall send our Presi-
dent, if we elect him. This is the
last time we elect a President un-
der

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAR. 6, 1880.

REGISTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.

All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the following well-known news dealers: Ellis—opposite Postoffice. Staub—corner Canal and Exchange Al.

AGENTS.

James L. Davis, New Orleans. Charles Roxborough, Iberville. George Washington, Assumption. D. C. Hill, Onchita. Philip Robinson, Caldwell. J. S. Hinton, Indiana. Wm. H. Ward, Kentucky. S. W. Smith, Richland. R. W. Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss.

"They all want him" is what they say about Grant in Illinois.

Carpenter, Cameron, and Howe, are for Grant. That settles it in Wisconsin.

As far as heard from the delegates elected to the Kentucky State convention are for Grant.

B. F. Jonbert, Esq., has been nominated by the President to be census supervisor of the first district of Louisiana.

Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York, will please accept our thanks for a copy of his speech delivered in the House of Representatives, January 23, 1880.

Hon. George W. Williams, colored member of the Ohio Legislature, says there is no doubt of Secretary Sherman receiving the delegation from that State.

The Christian Recorder, always good, comes to us this week heavily freighted with exceptionally good matter, and in make-up presents an unusually fine appearance.

The attention of parties interested is especially directed to the notice from the Treasury Department, in another column relative to proposals for outfits for life-saving service.

We return thanks to the Southwestern Bible Society for a copy of their thirtieth annual report. It states that through agents 40,000 families were visited in 1879 and 12,000 bibles distributed.

Hon. T. T. Allain, of Iberville, has our thanks for a copy of his speech in the House of Representatives of Louisiana, on the bill to prevent interference with laborers, of which we made mention in our last issue.

The increased demand for the LOUISIANIAN compels us to give notice that parties desiring extra papers must send their orders before Wednesday as we go to press on that day with the first and fourth pages.

We noticed three of the most conspicuous Federal officials in the line of the firemen's procession on Thursday. Quite commendable, gentlemen. You are tying the Federal government to the heart-strings of our fire laddies.

Hon. T. B. Stamps, who is destined by his energy and business pluck to secure a high place among our business men, dropped in upon us last Tuesday. Mr. Stamps, as a commission merchant, is rapidly building up a large business, and our people in the country will find it greatly to their benefit to entrust their business to his care.

The Supreme Court Decisions.

No co-ordinate branch of our Federal Government is so thoroughly conservative and represents the real sentiment of the country on momentous questions of public policy subject to constitutional interpretation, as the United States Supreme Court. The passions of parties may rage in the halls of Congress and fluctuate with each passing topmost wave, the Supreme Judges are always calm and evenly balanced in their estimate of what they believe the law is and should be in accordance with the wish of the nation. For it is an undeniable fact that in a country of so many new and varied interests, the interpretation of doubtful questions of law is only the expression of the views of the people for the time being on those matters. If this flexibility did not enter into the consideration of intricate questions of public interest, the decisions of the Supreme Court would too often evoke ridicule, if not contempt. While it may not be perhaps regarded as strictly right that the highest judicial tribunal of the nation should ever fail to decide in consonance with other than the rules of abstract justice, yet as such is the case we accept the fact and argue from it accordingly. Taney decided that "Negroes have no rights which white men are bound to respect," and the nation acquiesced. A few years later this opinion was reversed to the acceptance of the country, and all this based on the same constitution!

A few years ago, and up to date, colored citizens were, in some of the Southern States, excluded from the benefit of sitting on juries. An appeal from West Virginia to the Supreme Court on this issue was decided on Monday last against the State laws. The decision distinctly holds "that when a colored citizen is tried for life by a jury from which citizens of his own race are by a State statute expressly excluded, he is denied equal protection of the law guaranteed by the third clause of the fourteenth amendment of the constitution, and that the State statute denying him such right is repugnant to said constitutional provision. The judgment of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, is reversed."

Another decision delivered the same day is based on a petition from Virginia for a mandamus to compel Judge Rives of the United States District Court of that State to restore to the State authorities a colored prisoner indicted in the State courts for murder and taken by Judge Rives out of the possession of the State officials and held for trial in the Federal Court on the ground that the prisoner had been denied trial, in the State tribunals by competent jurors without distinction of race or color such as the laws guaranteed to him.

The Supreme Court held that the Federal Revised Statutes on which Judge Rives had the case removed to his court have reference to legislative and not to judicial denial of the rights secured by law. Defendant (the colored prisoner) demanded a part of the jury to be composed of person of his own color. Denial of this right by the State court did not violate any law of the United States, which secures to colored men equal civil rights of citizenship of the United States, and yet in the face of this decision the court held that Judge Cole, the State jurist who had been indicted by the United States District Court for failure to have a mixed jury, was justly bound to answer. Whether this be or be not a distinction without a difference, the court has substantially affirmed the great principles of justice affecting the status of our citizenship, a position which a few years back it would have either denied or dodged.

Abolition of Cuban Slavery.

The act abolishing slavery in Cuba has been duly promulgated. It would be strange enough, in ignorance of the facts in the case, to know that this measure gives satisfaction to neither the Liberal party in the Cortes, the Cuban deputies, nor the slaves. The statesman-like bill of Marshal Campos, on the failure of which that gallant patriot fell from power to be succeeded by Canovas, was wise, comprehensive and acceptable to all classes. But it was neither in the taste nor tradition of Spanish policy to deal with a long standing wrong in the frank manner of Campos. A loop-hole had to be left somewhere that the government may in the future, if possible, reverse its half way and unwilling concession to the progressive spirit of the age. The act of emancipation is a mild form of slavery to grow into practical freedom or lapse into real slavery as the condition of Cuba and the views of the royal government may elect to have it. The Cabinet and the Conservatives rushed the bill through during the abstinence of the Liberals and the Democrats. Only three West Indian members voted for it, and they are government officials. The moderate condition demanded by the Cuban deputies that Free Trade should be granted with abolition as an offset to the inconvenience that would necessarily arise from change in the labor system was rejected without ceremony on the ground that the national interests could not admit free trade in the island. No amendments of any liberal nature suggested by the members were entertained by the Prime Minister. Take it for all, the abolition of slavery in Cuba by the Canovas' bill is an act of such doubtful merit that even in a government of earnest purposes the evolution of it might be called into question. When we consider that the traditional policy of Spanish statesmanship is never to do at once what can be done by halves, nor to crowd and/or into a measure which can be spiced with duplicity, we may almost verily conclude that we'll have to wait awhile before we can commend, if ever, the abolition of slavery in Cuba.

With the revival of business, all the fat monopolies which have been resting their plerotic bodies on beds of ease during the panic, have jumped again to their feet with new vigor. Among these is the type founders and printing paper rights which are now before Congress asking for legislation to enrich their coffers once more at the expense of the public. The impudence of these monopolies is only equalled by their avarice. But we feel satisfied that the congressman who will so far forget the duty he owes first to his immediate constituency and then to the mass of the nation by granting any more privileges to these insatiable rings might as well make up his mind to retire to the shades of private life after the expiration of his term. The concessions demanded are a tax on the intelligence of the country. If type and paper are to be increased in value, the newspaper man must increase his subscription accordingly, or go under. This is a sacrifice the country is not prepared to pay to the pet hobby of protection of eastern capitalists. On this matter of printers' materials we are emphatically Free Traders.

The Dubuque, Iowa, Times, commenting upon Gen. Grant's prospects for the nomination, says: For the General there is a deep, earnest, and enduring gratitude for the military genius he displayed in the great Union struggle, which was at once the security and the glory of our country. There is also unquestioning confidence in his Roman integrity, and unbounded faith in his star. In the lexicon of his life, alike in civil and military administration, there is no such word as fail. The delegations of Pennsylvania and New York are pledged to him; Illinois, Missouri, Connecticut, and New Jersey are almost equally sure for him. In the South there will be three votes for Grant to one for all others when the Pinch comes. And we will be there, don't you forget it.

An Embarrassing Position.

Ambition is not a scrupulous attribute in the agencies it employs to promote its ends. Much like the law which is never so plain until there is need to interpret it to suit a special interest, the National Administration entered power committed to a civil service reform which was all well enough so long as no conventions would be needed in the rotten boroughs of the South; but when delegations are wanted in this section, the Roman sternness of civil service rules becomes as flexible as the exigency of the case demands. Conceding an entire honesty of purpose to those who originated the theory of civil service reform in our system of government, we are, however, compelled to assume that its operations should be equally binding in all sections of the country. Our skull is too thick to be able to understand that one set of official morals can govern the public offices North, and another set those in the South. But whatever may be our lack of comprehension, it is clearly evident that at least one department of the government is of the opinion that Federal officials in these parts are to be clothed with immunity from the pains and penalties of the civil service rules, as explained by the annexed telegram:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 26.—A prominent Republican stated to-day that he saw a letter from the Treasury Department, written to a Federal officer in this State, in reply to inquiries concerning the operation of civil service rules, which contained the information that the rule prohibiting the active participation of Treasury officers in political affairs was never meant to apply to such officers in Southern States, where the Republican party cannot be run without their assistance.

This is not the first confirmation we have seen of this embarrassing position of the government. If this interpretation alone quoted is to be applied to the conduct of the Federal officials in this State, we will boldly affirm in advance that the coming convention to elect delegates to Chicago will simply meet to register the will of the authorities at Washington. Already the Customhouse is being packed with retainers who will have no choice of their own, but who will yell, hurrah and vote steadily for the delegates and measures that will be proposed by the managers in the Granite Building. And yet for all that the Republican masses will be expected to ratify the action of "the party and stand by the convention!" The day for this sort of bamboozling is gone. We propose to understand when the convention meets that Federal officials have a right to exercise their individual political rights, but that they have no scintilla of right to manipulate and pack the convention by the use of patronage and thereby belie the real sentiment of the mass of the party. We will, on that occasion, place a liberal construction but high moral estimate on the merits of the civil service rules. In a word we propose that the Administration shall be relieved of its embarrassment in this matter with regard to Louisiana by fighting for fairness to the interest of all candidates for the Presidency.

The New Orleans Louisianian classes the Herald among its "colored exchanges." It's all a mistake. There are no colored statesmen or others connected with the publication of this paper, except it be the boy who turns the wheel, but he has not as yet secured an interest in the concern. The next thing we will know some one will address us with the prefix of "Senator," believing us to be a colored statesman, who has tasted of the sweets of Radical plunder, and we therefore object to both. Besides, if you don't correct your erroneous statement in a hurry, bluegum will drop in and laugh at you in his sleeves.—Baton Rouge Herald.

Our esteemed confrere will please accept our pardon for classing it with a race subject to every possible disability. It is certainly no crime to be colored, but it is fearfully inconvenient. By the by, who in the deuce is "bluegum"? Is he an active or ex-statesman, and where does he live or claim to live? A "bluegum" is a rare bird; we would like to have the identity of such a unique character given us.

A Cowardly Maligner.

Ruby, the cowardly maligner that I denounced in fitting terms in the LOUISIANIAN of the 21st ult., and subsequently chasised in a public thoroughfare, is evidently tired of his miserable existence, and seeks by shameless and untruthful vilification of myself to force me to rid this community of his worthless presence. If he was not such a despicable wretch I would be disposed to accommodate him, on the same principle that I would remove any other nuisance from my presence, but there are many good reasons why I cannot afford to do it just at this time. Chief among them is his palpable cowardice, which would render it extremely disgraceful for me to take any further notice of him.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

On our first page will be found a communication from our esteemed friend, Oscar Crosier, of Terrebonne. The letter is interesting in that it gives a faithful picture of the feelings entertained by Republicans of the country parishes towards the management of party interests by the Customhouse magnates. We are compelled, however, to dissent from Mr. Crosier in the reference made to Secretary Sherman. We honestly believe that whatever abuse of official powers may be indulged in by customs officials at this port, the blame can not in reason be attached to Mr. Sherman. Deeply anxious as we are to reflect the sentiment of the masses of the State in their choice of President, we yet believe that if Mr. Sherman were to be nominated and elected he would make a good national executive for all classes.

MADISON.

DELTA, LA., Feb. 29, 1880.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN: DEAR SIR—Having noticed in the columns of the LOUISIANIAN a desire to have forwarded a list of the officers of the various parish executive committees, I therefore take this my first opportunity of furnishing you the names of the officers of the committee of this parish, to-wit:

President—Hon. M. G. Bobb. Vice-President—Hon. G. Hawkins. Recording Secretary—Hon. W. R. J. Clemens. Corresponding Secretary—W. H. Goens, Esq. Treasurer—T. P. Coates, Esq. Sergeant-at-Arms—O. W. Clemens, Esq. I am glad to see you at the helm once more doing battle for the cause of liberty. Every family in the State should subscribe for the LOUISIANIAN, because it is the guardian of the rights and liberties of the people. I have been for the last three years a constant reader of the LOUISIANIAN, and have only to say that it stands at the head of the colored journals in America.

THE EXODUS is not dead but "liveth." I predict that during this month a greater number will leave than last spring, and a class that is more able and better prepared to "stem the tide" financially than any that have gone yet.

The people are not at all satisfied with last December's work, and a start, which is sure to be made, will only break the ice that others may "paddle their own canoe."

Every Republican, and many Democrats, condemn the Legislature for its action recently in ousting the people's legally elected Representatives upon a mere pretext only.

Several leading Republicans have left the parish, and others are soon to follow, and many of the best and most valuable laborers of the parish will, in due course of time, follow in their foot steps.

With a hope that the Senate may confirm our Naval Officer, I am, as ever, your faithful friend,

W. H. GOENS.

Blaine has a few adherents in Alabama. Grant is the choice of Alabama Republicans.—Advance.

The Minden Democrat says: Reports say that cotton sold for thirteen cents on our streets Saturday. Good for farmers.

The Legislature.

SENATE.

The work of legislation is slowly progressing in the Legislature, and while our people are deeply interested in the various measures now under consideration, and contemplate the possible passage of some of them with uneasiness, if not alarm, for the present, their principal interest is centered in the "contempt" cases of the remaining four Republican Senators who are arbitrarily and most unjustly denied the right to participate in the proceedings of the Senate.

When first arraigned before the bar of the Senate, Mr. Damas, for himself and colleagues, submitted a statement of the circumstances under which they signed the offensive memorial, and denied in unequivocal terms any intention on their part to impugn or reflect upon the character of the Senate. But their paper was not satisfactory. Wednesday last they presented the following:

To the Honorable President and Members of the Senate of the State of Louisiana: The undersigned Senators, declared by the honorable Senate to be in contempt because of a certain memorial presented to the United States Senate, now declare that, first reiterating their former statement that by affixing their signatures to said memorial they never intended any disrespect or contempt whatever for it is honorable body, as now constituted, they now further desire to be permitted to say that had they, at the time of signing, thought or known that said memorial contained any matter whatever injurious or contemptuous to this honorable body, or its members, they never would have signed it. Having thus declared, they now ask that they may be discharged.

Very respectfully,

HENRY DEMAS, MATY CAHEN, RICHARD SIMMES, JORDAN STEWART.

The paper was read but no action was taken upon it. When this extraordinary business—which were degraded from beginning to end as beneath the dignity of such an intelligent body of gentlemen as ought to constitute the Senate of the State of Louisiana—is finished, we shall have something more to say about it. The

HOUSE.

has had under consideration, during the week, the revenue bill which indicates that the full limit of taxation, allowed under the new constitution, will be levied. Mr. Heidenbain, the thrifty member from the Fourth Ward, has again got himself into trouble, as will be seen from the following:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, CITY HALL, New Orleans, March 3, 1880. Peter J. Trezevant, Clerk of the House of Representatives. DEAR SIR—In reply to your communication containing resolution of the House just received, I have the honor to respectfully reply, to-wit: That the Hon. H. Heidenbain did on Saturday, Feb. 28, about 1 or 2 o'clock p. m., on the floor of the House, make certain propositions of a corrupt nature, which he will explain to the House.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, J. HENRY BEHAN, Administrator of Commerce.

Mr. Heidenbain took the floor and said that on the previous day he had ascertained that rumor had connected his name with the questionable matter referred to by Mayor Patton. To the charge of Administrator Behan, he pleaded not guilty, and he asked the members of the House, as gentlemen, not to condemn him until he was found guilty. When the matter was investigated, he was convinced, it would be shown that a mountain had been made out of a mole hill.

For the sake of the Republic and of the to-us-glorious-old-Fourth-Ward, we trust he will be able to make good his assertion. In the event of failure to do so the House should not hesitate a moment to make an example of him by expulsion.

One Samuel Guist, an Englishman who died in Virginia in 1816, left an enormous estate of \$5,000,000 to his 250 liberated slaves to the ignorance of the latter. The fact has lately come to the knowledge of some of their descendants who have instituted measures to come into possession of their vast fortune.

Mr. R. B. Bagby, of Indianapolis, Indiana, is mentioned in connection with the Republican nomination for Representative in the Legislature from Marion county. Mr. Bagby is a scholar and gentleman, and the Republicans of that county could not do a wiser or more appropriate thing than to nominate and elect him as their Representative.

The Donaldsonville Chief, and several of our parish exchanges, are urging the appointment of ex-Gov. Nicholls as Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. Gov. Wiltz can do nothing that would be more likely to meet with general favor among all classes of our citizens than the appointment of ex-Gov. Nicholls, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, U. S. LIFE-SAVING SERVICE, OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24, 1880.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, the 16th day of March, 1880, for supplying articles of outfit, consisting of ship chandlery, cordage, furniture, bedding, &c., for five new life-saving stations on the coast of Texas. Forms of proposal and schedules of the articles required can be obtained at the office of the Collectors of Customs at Galveston, New Orleans, and Philadelphia, of Capt. John McGowan, U. S. R. M. No. 16 Broadway, New York city, and upon application to this office. Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of \$500, with two good and sufficient sureties, conditioned that the bidder shall enter into contract without delay, and give such bonds as security for the faithful performance thereof, or by a deposit of \$500 U. S. currency, or bonds, to be returned to the unsuccessful bidder after the award of the contract, and to the successful bidder, after his contract and bond for the faithful performance of the terms thereof shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. The goods will be bid for in classes (the price of each article being given as per schedule), the articles embraced in each schedule for ship chandlery, constituting one class, those in schedule for cordage another, and those in schedule for furniture and bedding another. All articles to be delivered at Galveston, Texas, as may be required after April 1, 1880. All proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for furnishing outfit for life-saving stations on the coast of Texas," and addressed to the General Superintendent, United States Life-Saving Service, Washington, D. C. The right to reject any or all bids, or to waive defects, if it is deemed for the best interests of the Government to do so, reserved.

S. L. KIMBALL, General Superintendent.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT

By the Month, Week or Day, 227... CUSTOMHOUSE STREET... 227 Corner of Tremé street, feb6 NEW ORLEANS.

M. McLEOD, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office—Hart Building, opposite City Hall. JACKSON, MISS.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published the first number of

RIDLEY'S FASHION MAGAZINE.

Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages, interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing and instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day, with the latest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

Single number 15 cts. 60 cts per year

Parties intending to subscribe for any paper or Magazine, should write us for Our Economy Combination Circular; by which money may be saved, and the Fashion Magazine obtained free. Extraordinary inducements to Agents for 1880. Address EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 Allen Street, NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE INSURANCE.

I. N. MARKS, President. T. PRUDHOMME, Vice President. E. H. BENNETT, Secretary. JAS. BOYCE, Inspector. W. E. RODDY.

Office, Cor. Camp at 1 Gravier St. Represents the Fire Association of Philadelphia. feb10

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAR. 6, 1880.

Billiard matches are all the rage now.

Additional water pipes are being laid in the streets of the city.

Joseph R. Watson, one of our customs officers, has resigned.

Mr. Thos. I. Kelly and wife left last Saturday for Washington.

The city was crowded on the 4th inst., firemen's day, with excursionists from Mobile.

The wonder of the week is that there have been no marriages among the race.

Don't forget the grand Odd Fellows' ball at Exposition Hall on St. Joseph's night.

The young men on the steamer Ed. Richardson will give a ball at Violet Hall on the 29th inst.

Col. Samuel J. Ireland entertained a few friends the other night in his usual royal manner.

Pilgrim Tabernacle No. 4 had a crowd at their entertainment last Monday night at Exposition Hall.

Constantine Commandery No. 13 Knights Templar will perform their Easter Sabbath ritual at St. Philip's Church on the 24th. They will parade also.

Our fine laddies were out in full force on the 4th inst. and presented a handsome appearance. Fully fifty thousand people witnessed the parade.

Don't forget the first grand fancy dress calico and masquerade ball to be given by the Young and True Friends Benevolent Association at Violet Hall on the night of the 11th inst. Admission, 25 cents.

There was no more delightful spot on the 4th than the large gallery of the Americans Club, on Rampart street. It was crowded with the families and friends of its members.

The Sabbath School connected with St. James Church had their quarterly meeting last Sunday night. A large number of friends were present. The school is in an excellent condition.

Mr. James D. Kennedy has been appointed a member of the State Central Executive Committee. He has also received an appointment in the warehouse division in the Customhouse as clerk.

The Republican Parish Committee meets next Thursday evening at Violet Hall, corner Common and Rampart streets, at 7:30 o'clock. Prompt attendance on the part of members is requested.

Under the provisions of the new city charter policemen must be not less than 21 and not more than 50 years of age. They must be citizens of the United States and residents of the State two years.

PARISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Republican City and Parish Executive Committee met pursuant to call Thursday night, at Violet Hall, corner of Rampart and Common streets, C. H. Bibb, president, presiding. O. P. Fernandez, secretary.

After the transaction of business of minor importance, the following committees were appointed by the chair:

Sub-Executive Committee—W. H. Green, chairman; John Louis, Seymour Alcorn, A. A. Maurice, C. B. Gordon, Charles Bergeron, H. Powell.

Committee on Club Organization—T. W. Wickham, chairman; Louis Smith, David Wilson, R. S. Wheeler, A. Butler, Howard Wilson, Oswald Bail.

The committee on hall reported the Violet Hall as the regular place of meeting.

The chair announced that he would appoint at the next meeting, which is to be held next Thursday evening, 7:30 o'clock, at the same place, the committees created under the rules.

Chester Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

Personals.

—Hon. D. C. Hill, of Ouachita, is in the city.

—Miss Josephine Dorsey is on a visit to our city.

—Mr. M. E. Caney is in the city on his way to Galveston, Texas.

—Ex-Gov. Sheppard, of Washington, was in the city during the week.

—Hon. Wm. Morrell leaves this evening via Mobile for Washington.

—Hon. Geo. W. Williams, of Cincinnati, registered at the Elliott House in Washington last Sunday.

—Mrs. Mattie L. Crozan was among the number of excursionists that came over from Mobile on Wednesday.

—The Excelsior Band was complimented on its fine appearance and splendid music. They played for Pelican 4.

—Chas. H. Bibb, Esq., the President of the City Executive Committee, has been appointed night inspector of customs.

—Philip Joseph, Esq., was in the city Thursday. He left Friday for Mobile. He will testify before the Exodust Committee in Washington.

The dedication of Magnolia Lodge 1990 G. O. U. of O. F., which took place on Friday the 17th ult., was an affair so elaborate and perfect in all its details that it deserves more than a passing notice. Odd Fellowship is a growing institution among our people in the United States, and especially in the Southern States. It is rapidly embracing within its folds men of worth and stamina whose activity will in a few years render this order one of the most effective means for the proper social elevation of our people. The new Lodge which numbers as yet, but twenty members was complimented with an assemblage of about three hundred persons at the hall of the Pride of Jefferson on Carondelet street where the ceremonies took place. The wraps attention which was manifested by the vast gathering in the exercises from the beginning to the close was the fairest criterion of their interest in the grandeur of the occasion. The committee on dedication, Messrs. Dejoie, Gaudet and Halston, clad in the gorgeous robes of their respective ranks, in connection with the rich regalia of the officers of the new lodge, left an impression on many a lover of the beautiful which will not be soon effaced. At the close of the exercises, after a unanimous tender of congratulations to the officiating officers and the new lodge on the complete success of the solemn exercises of the evening, the supper room was thrown open. Owing to the limited table which could accommodate only forty-one plates at a time, the first two services were devoted to the ladies, after which the gentlemen were served. Abundance of every sort in the market with copious wines of both Europe and America were on hand to satisfy the most dainty palate. All went away pleased with the entertainment of the evening. The new Lodge will give a grand masquerade ball on St. Joseph's night, at Exposition Building, March 19th.

State Senate.

ARGUMENT IN BEHALF OF SENATOR J. S. DAVIDSON.

After the fullest argument, a patient senate, by a very decided vote, declined to unseat Senator Davidson, on the recommendation of the report to that effect of the committee on elections.

The issues presented and fairly passed upon by that vote were:

First—As to whether the polls in the parish of Iberville had been so fixed and changed as to have stricken the election with nullity.

Second—Whether sufficient frauds and irregularities had been proven to have affected the vote cast at that poll with nullity.

It is needless to fatigue your honorable body with a repetition of the arguments which led to the vote that necessarily negatived the first question. Inasmuch, however, as the majority report of the committee read, that: "Charges of fraud, irregularities and illegalities are made by contestant against the box in Ward six (6) of the parish of Iberville, at which thirty-eight votes are returned for the contestant

and two hundred and three votes for the contestee, but there is some difference of opinion among the members of the committee as to the legal effect of these charges so far as proven, and as no action of ours would pass out of the domain of the court, we have, therefore, deduced the legal vote from the contestee's majority or counted the vote as returned, we make our report without reference to the individual votes of the contestee.

The senate, it is presumed, out of express consideration for the possible views of a part of its committee, re-committed the matter of the contest, to ascertain whether such frauds in the sixth ward, as irregularities and illegalities (which are not charged) had been practiced, as to vitiate the election at that poll; and the senate can neither enlarge nor consider other grounds of nullity than those set forth by the contestant. We do not, of course, allude now to the alleged irregularities in fixing places of polling; and the committee necessarily should have restricted its inquiry to irregularities said to have taken place at poll six.

The issue then before the senate is, whether such irregularities and illegalities are proven to have been practiced at the sixth poll of the parish of Iberville, at the election of December, 1879, as to vitiate said election thereat.

Before considering the only evidence, we have now to consider, we would like to call attention to the senate to a proceeding so extraordinary that we know not how to characterize it.

We were not living in the latter part of the nineteenth century, we would believe, if the frightful nightmare of the state chamber and its horrors were once more upon us. That its familiar and preferred way of first hanging its accursed victim, and then casting about for pretexts to justify, as best it could, its course, was once more to be the order of proceedings in courts of adjudication.

Look at the proceeding: From the time of recommitment nothing is heard of any intended move; the contestee is not advised, nor is his counsel; any more evidence is to be heard or taken; or that they are to appear any new presentation of the contestant's case; and yet, the committee, armed with a raft of fifteen *ex parte* affidavits, taken when, how, where, except from the date fixed by the contestant, or when produced and received all left to conjecture, present a lengthy report, predicated upon them, without opportunity given to him whose rights they are to determine, even know of their existence, and who are purporting to say that they have singularly mistaken the character of contest under which the law contemplates that so important a right as that of representation through a chosen representative at the ballot box, as well as the spirit of the institution under which we live, when they enter upon such proceedings; and we are bold to assert that no senate of Louisiana will be found to uphold it, when it shall consider and render its verdict.

It is intended to be an open face to face contest, wherein the truth, the whole truth, should be ascertained, and not blurred and defaced by the partial, jaundiced statements of either political sympathizers. The contest should not be by the statute leaves no doubt as to this.

Extraordinary as is the proceeding, it is still more extraordinary that any weight should be attached to the *ex parte* statements adduced. Now, the law of contested elections, which the contestant and shall give due notice of the grounds upon which he contests; they are to be stated in his notice and petition, with sufficient detail to put the contestee especially on his defense, as to each and every alleged ground of contest; to the issues thus made, the parties are restricted, and to them their evidence is necessarily limited; this is only fairness to both parties. That he who alleges must prove—no one is to be a judge, to need support in adjudication; and more, the frauds, even if proven, must be such as have changed the result of the election—such are the authorities—and their reason is obvious; if the result was not thereby changed, the contestant has no ground of complaint. The evidence is addressed to none of the alleged grounds of contest.

Let us pass to the affidavits. Nine of these are written in the one handwriting, and so patently bear the impress of the one mind and thought, that they irresistibly remind one of the customhouse affidavits, of unhappy memory, made and printed to order, ready for use, over which Democrats were wont to wax so indignant; and they were sworn to on the same day.

The general purport of all the affidavits is, that there is a large influx of laborers into the parish for the rolling season, and as we know that the election was held in December, James M. Robertson estimates the influx into the parish at two hundred. Clay Gourrier, estimates it at seventy-five per cent more than usual; as he fails to state, and the record does not disclose how many "usual" are, the statement seems to lack point. F. Z. Gaudet estimates that two or three hundred extra hands are required to take off the crop.

Kinally, Daniel Askew states: "That he is a resident of the second ward * * * and that at least two of the hands on Mr. E. J. Gay's place, were registered voters from Mississippi. Critique the contents of the affidavits upon these points as you may and the above will be found a correct condensing of their statements upon the great question of fraud; then taking the statements of the contestant true, two colored laborers from Mississippi registered fraudulently in the second ward. It does not appear that either of them voted even in that ward, where no one claimed that there was fraud; much less can it be said that the fact of their registry vitiated the election in the sixth ward. Yet that is the inference sought, else the statement is without place in the record.

Their will, it must stand unless their votes are assailed and carried one by one, like the outer and inner redoubts that protect the besieged. The evidence must be pointed, distinct, convincing, adduced after notice; must pass out of the domain of generalities, or it is entirely worthless. And then comes J. P. Arnitage, forsooth, swears he, "at least one-third of the white voters of that ward (fifth) did not vote."

Well, why didn't they? He does not say. Left to conjecture, we assume, it was because, being Democrats, the Democratic candidates, the contestant, did not suit them. Surely the committee cannot claim that this is a good reason for setting him.

"Then," pursues this facile commissioner, "as the close of the count in said ward, the friends of Davidson claimed that he was ten votes short in the tally, and that, without a recount, we (the commissioners) gave him the ten votes, believing that the negro who kept the tally-sheet had made a mistake." Now, when he swears to the returns he made, he swore unqualifiedly to their correctness by the count; he swore truly then and falsely now, or falsely then and truly now. When did he swear falsely? When truly who can do a mistake? Certainly, in a contest where the friends of Davidson claimed that he was ten votes short in the tally, and that, without a recount, we (the commissioners) gave him the ten votes, believing that the negro who kept the tally-sheet had made a mistake, in any degree to vitiate any body's election, passes our understanding; what we think we do see, however, is that if our appreciation of the irreconcilable oaths of this affiant is correct, another of these commissioners should be in jail and that without stealing.

Gourrier, Daigre, Petit and Riordan have something to say of the conduct of the election at the sixth ward poll. All of them simply swear to their belief that a white man, and a stranger, named Mr. Montan, stood no chance of fair play against a negro candidate. Not a fact is given for such belief, not the slightest circumstance. The question for the senate is not what this or that man believes, for commissioners, neither discarded or impeached, whose act, therefore, stands without reference to this a fact. "One of the commissioners," he further testifies, "is now in jail serving a sentence for stealing." How this fact can possibly be a circumstance, in a contest where the friends of Davidson claim that he was ten votes short in the tally, and that, without a recount, we (the commissioners) gave him the ten votes, believing that the negro who kept the tally-sheet had made a mistake, in any degree to vitiate any body's election, passes our understanding; what we think we do see, however, is that if our appreciation of the irreconcilable oaths of this affiant is correct, another of these commissioners should be in jail and that without stealing.

Two illegal registers of voters in the second ward, who, so far as this record shows, are not traced, is in itself a full proof of fraud produced after weeks of industrious research, as if in mockery of the absurd pretensions of the contestant. The senate will bear in mind that we have stated the story as we find it on the separate charging of the contestant; that we have not had the opportunity of a cross-examination accorded us as was our right at the first investigation suddenly withheld, certainly without fault on our part; and therefore, that there is every reason to believe that the affiant, in showing that could be made. Under the circumstances and with the result laid bare before us, it would be ungracious to complain; nor do we, and we dismiss the evidence, as the senate will, for we feel certain that no man, his hand upon his conscience, would hang a dog upon such a showing, much less deprive an entire political subdivision of its great and important right of representation.

We have the patient attention of the body yet a while to recall the salient points in the case. That the poll in the fifth ward was not changed fraudulently, but for a sufficient reason and with ample notice, such as given under the statutes of law at all elections, is clear and has already been virtually decided by the senate. That the opening of the sixth ward poll after the hour designated cannot vitiate the vote thereat, results from the text of section 14, of the act of 1877, which declares, unless it be alleged and proven that a sufficient number of electors were thereby deprived of their votes to have changed the result of the election.

That there were only Republican commissioners at the election, is a fact proven by the fact that no Democrat was present to accept the position made vacant by the absence of the regular Democratic appointee.

There is no such incompatibility between the poll book and the list of voters as to strike the election with nullity in whole or in part. Section 25, act of 1877, provides how the votes shall be taken and controlled when the name of the voter, or the number of his certificate of registration, differs from that on the poll book, and provides that "no legal voter who produces his registration papers shall be denied that right, because his name has been accidentally omitted from said list, or incorrectly written or printed thereon, or the number of his certificate incorrectly set down;" showing that the law itself contemplates that there may be such variation from mistake and without fraud.

Nay, more; if the list required had not been kept at all, then before a contest could be entered, under section 35, already decided, he must show a state of facts produced thereby which would change the result of the election. The entire theory of the report assumes the fixing of the polling places in Iberville by an ordinance passed in February, 1879; whereas the fact is upon the record that such fixing was necessarily made anterior to the election of November, 1878, and by ordinance passed in October of that year. We have never been favored with a single reason for ignoring this ordinance; it is, however a necessity due to the exigencies of the case, because if adopted, as it would seem, it must be that poll seven, on the report, must be thrown out and that would add very largely to the majority of Senator Davidson.

We do not propose to follow the committee report in its general considerations. It is a sufficient reply to say that if an entire ward can be disfranchised when a fraction of the voters of that ward are so simply declining to act whenever it shall become impracticable to resort to a place theretofore in use; a result quite dangerous and further from the purposes of the law than any so vividly depicted. We must express our regret that the

committee, in alluding to the decision, rendered by the district court of Iberville, have failed to state, probably because they were not told of it, that which is equally true and which completes the history of the case; that is, that the successful party before that tribunal had so little confidence in the judgment obtained by him that he bought off the claims of his antagonist, who, unlike the militants aspiring after the joys of a distant heaven, preferred "present sweets" to possible future returns, and accepted an "amicable settlement." Office-holders don't usually buy "dead-sure things" from their opponents after judgments obtained. We hasten to add that we desire to deprive no one of the modicum of comfort that may be found in such a decision.

Very respectfully,
R. SIMMONS,
J. STEWART.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
Cash Capital, \$500,000

WITH CASH DIVIDENDS TO INSURER

—Issues Policies on—

FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE RISKS.

OFFICE—12 Canal, between Gravier and Natchez.

NEW ORLEANS.

JAMES I. DAY, Pres't

H. CHRISTENSEN, Sec'y.

C. E. GIRARDEY,

Auctioneer and Appraiser,

31 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

E. OFFNER,

THE OLD RELIABLE

CROCKERY DEALER,

Is now located at his Old Stand,

174 Canal Street, 174

(Opposite Varieties Theatre.)

Where he sells CHINA CROCKERY

GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUT

TLERY and HOUSE FURNISHING

GOODS, cheaper than ever. feb10

People's House,

Cor. First and Dryades streets.

SPACIOUS SALOON,

With the finest Wines, Liquors,

Cigars, and

ICE COLD LAGER BEER.

LAWSON & WILSON, Proprietors

BOARDING HOUSE

No. 27 Villere St.

(Cor. Customhouse St.)

J. H. PERKINS, Prop'r.

S. L. DAVIS,

RESTAURANT AND ICE CREAM SALOON

119 FOURTH AVENUE,

CHICAGO.

Furnished rooms to rent with or without board.

A. MONTFORT,

Cheap Family Grocer

No. 228 BAYOU ROAD STREET,

(Cor. Tremé.)

Goods delivered free of charge, any part of the city.

THE PEOPLE'S TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL SPEEDILY CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS, CANCERS,

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

Experimenting upon himself the Manufacturer of this powerful salve has recently discovered that it will also cure the worst kind of a BUNION and remove a deep-rooted CORN in five or six days.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to \$2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,

Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

L O O O U U I I S S S I I A A N N I I A A N N
L O O O U U I I S S S I I A A N N I I A A N N
L O O O U U I I S S S I I A A N N I I A A N N
L O O O U U I I S S S I I A A N N I I A A N N

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POLICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes—the colored and white people of our State—we rejoice to know, is fast becoming manifest; and the recent emancipation of our people from the domination of political task-masters renders this desideratum possible.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of all the people will elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identify with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onerous to command and insure success.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR.....\$3 00

SIX MONTHS.....1 00

THREE MONTHS.....75

SINGLE COPY.....5

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, first insertion.....\$1 00

Each subsequent insertion.....75

SIX MONTHS.....2 50

TWELVE MONTHS.....3 00

ONE COLUMN Three Months.....20 00

Six Months.....30 00

Twelve Months.....40 00

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAR. 6, 1880.

Colored Men's Duty.

Under the above caption there appeared in a recent issue of the *Athens Blade* the subjoined communication which we find so applicable to the condition of affairs in Louisiana that we reproduce it almost entire, and advise the thoughtful among our people to read it carefully:

"In view of certain well known facts, it is the opinion of many prominent and widely respected gentlemen that the Southern Republicans should be seen and not heard in the National gathering at Chicago. Whether we can subscribe fully to the correctness of this method of putting the matter or not, we are compelled to acknowledge the force of the reasons, which inspire the utterance of such opinions.

One thing, however, is certain: we will elect delegates. The course of these delegates will depend largely on the action of the convention and the forces and influences which control their selection. The old clique of selfish place-holders and place-hunters will without doubt make strenuous exertions to recover and retain the political influence, which is fast slipping from their grasp. But it is the duty of the true Republicans of the State to see to it, that their machinations are defeated; that the mantle of hypocritical pretence, with which they have so long been clothed, is torn from them, and that they are revealed in all their nakedness of base selfishness and political impotence and insignificance.

Georgia Republican politics has for years been controlled and manipulated by a cable of political tricksters and self-seekers. Utterly without principle, with no interest in party outside of its opportunities for official advancement, they have made use of the partisan machinery to further their own interests alone. They have used the Negro, who has been their confiding dupe, only to place themselves in high position, where they might put money in their purse, and have, with rare exceptions, not even had the grace to confer upon him the smallest official favor for his reward for faithful service. They have dined sumptuously of the feast which he has spread, and have denied him even the crumbs which fell from the table. The notorious unanimity of the partakers of the banquet has only been disturbed when some tempting morsel aroused the desire of more than one of their number to possess it, but the unseemly scramble which ensued and the recriminations and jealousies, which it awakened, were never allowed to rebound to the advantage of the "man and brother." A temporary truce was patched-up and common cause made against him, whenever he attempted to reap any benefit from their differences.

Political tricksters in the next State convention will be made to take back seats. The colored men of Georgia mean to re-organize the party, to purge it of the element which have used it and abused it for their own selfish ends, and to place in the forefront men of ability, of principle and character. They mean also that their claims to a portion of the honors and emoluments which wait upon political success shall not be contemptuously rejected in the future. It is not inconsistent with principle to demand recognition in the distribution of political favors, and honorable and fair-minded men will concede this fact. It will not do to tell us of patriotism and party fealty when we complain of neglect in this regard. We are tired of having this kind of stuff preached to us by men who are totally devoid of both, and whose strongest incentive to action is the prospect of public plunder. It was said by Dr. Johnson that patriotism is the last refuge of scoundrels, and it will invariably be found that the men who are most

ready to prate of patriot obligations are those least influenced by any other than selfish and purely personal considerations.

We are now on the verge of a great political upheaval. After the next presidential election the "Solid South," like a tempest-driven bark, riven upon the dashing rocks, will split and go to pieces. The census of 1880 will shear the locks of this political Samson, and never again will the South have the power to menace the destruction of the temple of liberty. The disintegrating forces are already actively at work, and in Virginia, in South Carolina, and in Georgia, the rising tide of Independentism threatens to engulf the organized Democracy. With the final elimination of the reconstruction questions from politics the old sectional issues will wholly disappear. The present unity of the South is maintained only by the forlorn hope, that a Solid South, aided by a divided North, can and will secure the power, patronage and official honors of a national Democratic administration. Let the North sound the death-knell of this hope by placing the country for four years more under Republican rule, and political organizations, independent of and opposed to the Democratic party, will spring, Minerva-like, into existence in every Southern State, full-armed for the political fray. They will be composed of the liberal and progressive element of the Southern population, the men who desire to see the South start upon the career of material prosperity of which its advantages of climate and vast natural resources give unmistakable promise in the future. They are anxious to welcome Northern capital and emigration to the South and to break down the Chinese wall of exclusiveness which sectional bigotry and partisan prejudice have erected around it, and whatever attitude these organizations may assume in the beginning of their existence on national issues, in their struggle with the Bourbon element, they will naturally and irresistibly gravitate towards the Republican party.

A fusion of Republicans and Independents in Georgia will wrest from the grasp of the organized Democracy, not only a majority of the congressional districts, but the State administration itself. Old political methods will pass away. Another hour will have struck and as the echo of its peal dies away, the South will cast off the shackles of sectional hate and proscription, intolerance which have fettered it, and will stand forth, ready under the guidance of wise, liberal, enlightened and progressive leadership to enter upon the career of boundless prosperity which awaits it in the future.

The action of the approaching convention can do much to advance or retard this consummation. Let us bear this in mind and be ready to meet the responsibility which it entails upon us.

A COLORED REPUBLICAN.

CONCORDIA.

VIRALIA, La., Feb. 18, 1880.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

I arrived home with my family on the steamer R. E. Lee, on the 10th inst., and was greeted by a large number of my constituents who seemed very indignant at the course pursued by the Legislature in refusing me a seat in that body to which I had been elected by a very large majority.

At the request of many voters, irrespective of party, I addressed a very large meeting at the courthouse on Saturday, the 21st inst. All present expressed their indignation at the Louisiana Legislature for having refused me my seat in that body. The Democrats of the parish, together with a few residing in Natchez, but who have large landed interests in this parish, agreeably surprised me by handing me an envelope containing much more than the sum due me as a member of the present Legislature, but which was by that honorable body refused me, accompanied with a note asking me to accept the said

amount with their compliments. The note read as follows:

"The compliments of the undersigned are hereby presented to Hon. D. Young. We request him to accept the enclosed amount as a feeble token of our appreciation of his public services, the said amount being due him as mileage and per diem as a member of the present Legislature, but was wrongfully refused him by that body."

Let me thank these good people for this generous act, and assure them that I shall try and prove myself worthy of their confidence.

With best wishes for your success, Mr. Editor, and hoping you may continue to pursue the many course which has heretofore characterized your political course in the advocacy of the rights of your people, (more anon)

I remain yours,

DAVID YOUNG.

MADISON.

DELTA, La., Feb. 29, 1880.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

Our little town is quite dull at present and there is but little to write about. Your many friends here are glad to see you again at the wheel, and hope that you may make it but for all who are not true to their colors.

THE EXODUS.

still continues, although the people do not leave in large squads as they did last year; yet those who are leaving are of the very best of our people, and they all carry some money with them—enough to live on until something turns up. Among the many who have recently left are ex-Sheriff Peck and family, Hona. W. H. Haywood, J. B. Brooks, and other prominent leaders. You may expect a large number to leave this spring. They don't talk much, but every day one hears of some old acquaintance who left yesterday. In offset to this there are a great number coming into the parish from the interior. From experience we know they will only make this crop and then they will move on.

HON. J. M. LKENEDY,

the Republican candidate for Judge, has filed suit for that office against Mr. Delony, the counted in Democrat, and it is said he will unearth many of the

"Ways that are dark,
And tricks that are vain."

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

Our enterprising firm of Price & Goens, land agents and attorneys, propose sending their solicitor, Mr. Clemens, and the junior partner, Mr. Goens, to Kansas next month with a view of establishing a branch of their business in Kansas or Colorado, so as to locate homes for the many people who are leaving this section. The known reputation of the firm throughout North Louisiana will guarantee them a good business in either of those States.

As to the political affairs of our parish, there is but little to say. If we are to have a free ballot and fair count, Grant would be our choice for President; but the people are despondent. They don't take much interest in politics; they seem to care more for the future, and are trying to move to a land where bulldozing is unknown.

It is highly probable that we will have an overflow this spring, as the river is very high now, and should our upper rivers continue to rise we are sure to get inundated.

I will try to write you more next week. As ever,

ARGUS.

Prof. E. J. Edmonds informs his friends and the public that on the 1st day of March (Monday next) he will open at his residence 347 1/2 North Villere street, 7th ward, 3d district, an evening school where all grades will be taught. French and Mathematics a specialty. He can be seen every day at his residence from 5 p. m. to 9 p. m. Terms, moderate. Classes from 7 p. m. to 9 p. m. Only a limited number taken.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

From our Colored Exchanges.

[Journal of Industry.]

The exodus fever seems to be on the decline.

[Louisville Bulletin.]

The Legislature has just passed a bill for the benefit of the colored public schools of Winchester.

[Huntsville Gazette.]

Louisiana has 16 colored men in its Legislature, four Senators and 12 Representatives. It should have a colored U. S. Senator—but "E! te, Brute?"

[Journal of Progress.]

Some of the farmers of this vicinity are planting corn. We trust a large crop will be planted this season and save the trouble of buying corn another season.

[Athens Blade.]

The Atlanta Republican depreciates that color should guide us in the selection of delegates to the convention. We do also; but when we see our white friends discriminate against us in the selection of men to suck pap, we don't mind saying "back again."

The *Republican Advocate*, of Chicago, says the Democrats are desperate and "the easiest way to avoid trouble is for the Republican party to elect General Grant, and when elected, the Democrats know better than to undertake to swindle him out of his seat in the White House."

The *People's Advocate*, commenting upon the *Louisville Bulletin's* suggestion that the colored press should advocate the nomination of Senator Bruce for the Vice-Presidency, pertinently says:

Now no more empty honor, even the Vice-Presidency is what we need. The colored citizen needs official representation in the Councils of the Nation and in the different Departments in the Civil Service. Senator Bruce on the floor of the House of Representatives or the head of a Department, with patronage to dispense, can do very much more for his race than as the firebrand of the Vice-Presidency.

We need several men in Congress; Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, should each furnish at least one—men who would be kept continually in Congress; first to look after the interests of their respective constituents, next, those of that larger constituency found wherever the starry banner floats who wear the sable livery of the burning sun, for however strange it seems, it seems impossible to get white Republican Congressmen to treat their black constituents with the same consideration they do their white ones.

Hon. J. S. Hinton, of Indianapolis, Indiana, in a communication to the *Christian Recorder*, among other things, says:

The Republicans are united in this (Centre) township, Marion county, and I predict will nominate Leroy C. Morris, a colored man, for Township Trustee, and another colored man for constable. And the county will nominate a colored man for the Legislature. This is a good example for other counties and States to follow, especially in the North.

The exodus continues to come among us; but the Lord has blessed us with a mild winter and they will become acclimated ere the biting frost of another winter. Quite a number of the prominent white and colored men of this State have been summoned before the Exodus Committee and others are expected to follow soon.

\$66

A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. \$5 out of free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLET & CO., Portland, Maine. 6-21

DR. J. T. NEWMAN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
No. 512 St. Andrew Street

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

M. W. EUREKA, GRAND LODGE.
F. A. A. Y. M. STATE OF LOUISIANA.

OFFICERS 1880.

M. W.—Charles K. Brown, Grand Master.
R. W.—Calvin P. Ladd, Gr. Master.
Wm. J. Steptoe, Gr. Senior Warden.
R. H. Taylor, Gr. Junior Warden.
Wm. Mulford, Gr. Grand Treasurer.
H. E. De Fuentes, Gr. Grand Secretary.
Worshipful J. L. Collins, Gr. Lecturer.
J. R. Thomas, Gr. Orator.
Peter Joseph, Gr. Senior Deacon.
Jno G Lewis, Gr. Junior Deacon.
Geo Turner, Gr. Stewards.
J. A. Williams, Gr. Marshal.
Chas. Bocknell, Gr. Master of Ceremonies.
A. R. Blount, Gr. Standard Bearer.
Henry Hicks, Gr. Sword Bearer.
Monroe Nelson, Gr. Pursuivant.
A. P. Williams, Gr. Organist.
Jeff Stokes, Gr. Tyler.
Committee on Foreign Correspondence.
Wm H. Green, Chairman.
H. E. De Fuentes, A. P. Williams.

RICHMOND LODGE NO. 1.

J. B. Gandel, W. M.
E. J. Holmes, S. W.
E. J. Webb, J. W.
Wm. Mulford, Treas.
H. Mc Cmy, Secy.
Meets 1st Monday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

BERRY LODGE NO. 2.

A. P. Williams, W. M.
Isidro Rieras, S. W.
George Turner, J. W.
Wm. Johnson, Treas.
Wm. G. Brown, Secy.
Meets 1st Tuesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STRINGER LODGE NO. 3.

John Shields, W. M.
Monroe Nelson, S. W.
E. T. Fisher, J. W.
James Isaacson, Treas.
H. C. Donnelly, Secy.
Meets 1st Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

ST. LUKE LODGE NO. 4.

Jno. A. Marshall, W. M.
A. W. Thompson, S. W.
J. R. Collins, J. W.
Alex Johnson, Treas.
Henry Hicks, Secy.
Meets 2nd Thursday each month, Camp and Common.

PARSONS LODGE NO. 5.

Jno. G. Lewis, W. M.
A. R. Blount, S. W.
Frank Anderson, J. W.
St. P. Casavave, Treas.
Frederick Fobb, Secy.
Meets 2nd Tuesday each month, Camp and Common.

GILBERT LODGE NO. 6.

J. E. Tracclair, W. M.
J. Williams, S. W.
C. H. Bibb, J. W.
W. J. De Lacey, Treas.
A. A. Williams, Secy.
Meets 2nd Wednesday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

DE GRUY LODGE NO. 7.

Louis De Gruy, W. M.
J. V. Laboutrie, S. W.
Wm. Vigers, J. W.
H. E. De Fuentes, Treas.
T. V. Deslondre, Secy.
Meets 1st Thursday each month, 33 Carondelet St.

STONE SQUARE LODGE NO. 8.

Sterling Barrow, W. M.
Henry Connor, S. W.
Richard House, J. W.
W. T. Taylor, Treas.
J. L. Lapierre, Secy.
Meets Baton Rouge, La.

ALPHA LODGE NO. 9.

Richard F. Cook, W. M.
Elijah John, S. W.
Wm. Hamilton, J. W.
W. S. Bird, Treas.
G. W. Barrington, Secy.
Meets at Monroe, La.

NEUVO MONDO LODGE NO. 10.

Benito Dominguez, W. M.
M. Papilio, S. W.
S. Gonzales, J. W.
A. Rodriguez, Treas.
B. Boguille, Secy.
Meets 2d Friday each month, Camp and Common.

ESTHER CHAPTER NO. 1.

—ORDER OF EASTERN STAR—

Sis. Mary F. Dunn, W. Matron.
Bro. Wm. H. Green, W. Matron.
Sis. M. L. Dale, Asst. Matron.
V. C. Green, Treasurer.
Bro. Henry Steele, Secretary.
Sis. Mary Marshall, Conductress.
Emeline Webb, Asst. Secy.
Lucratic Scott, Warder.
Bro. E. J. Webb, Sentinel.
Sis. B. Williams, Adah.
H. Roberson, Ruth.
Annie Howard, Esther.
Jane Steele, Martha.
Eliza Janieson, Electa.
Bro R H Taylor, D. D. W. G. P.
Meets 1st Friday each month, Cor. Camp and Common.

1880.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

ILLUSTRATED.

This periodical has always, by its able and scholarly discussions of the questions of the day, as well as by its illustrations—which are prepared by the best artists—exerted a most powerful and beneficial influence upon the public mind.

The weight of its influence will always be found on the side of morality, enlightenment, and refinement.

The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year, \$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year, 4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year, 4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year, 10 00
Any TWO above named, one year, 7 00
Harper's Young People, one year, 1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for \$7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twenty-three Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postage, on receipt of \$1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1880.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

ILLUSTRATED.

This popular periodical is pre-eminently a journal for the household. Every Number furnishes the latest information in regard to Fashions in dress and ornament, the newest and most approved patterns, with descriptive articles derived from authentic and original sources; while its Stories, Poems, and Essays on Social and Domestic Topics, give variety to its columns.

The Volumes of the Bazar begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Harper's Magazine, one year, \$4 00
Harper's Weekly, one year, 4 00
Harper's Bazar, one year, 4 00
The THREE above named publications, one year, 10 00
Any TWO above named, one year, 7 00
Harper's Young People, one year, 1 50

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for \$7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Twelve Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of \$5 25 per volume, freight at expense of purchaser.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postage, on receipt of \$1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.